

It is my hope, as I said earlier, that when the next rule in the defense bill comes to the floor that it will allow for there to be debate on a number of the important issues that Members of this House feel deserve that debate.

I have nothing but the highest regard for all those who serve on the House Armed Services Committee, but I have to say that this bill is too big. It is too big. We have not done a very good job, I don't believe, in this Congress of getting rid of the bloat, the waste, and the duplication within the Pentagon budget. For some reason, we have Members who think that the way you show you are tough in terms of the defense of our country is by supporting bills that add more and more and more money to the Pentagon's budget.

The bottom line is that strong defense doesn't mean wasteful defense. It doesn't mean weapons systems that are obsolete or that are not practical or that are not needed anymore. It doesn't mean a bloated bureaucracy.

Again, as I said earlier, this bill fails to make any of the tough choices. I want to make sure our troops get all the equipment and all the support that they need. I want to make sure that we are prepared for anything that might come at us in the future.

But wasteful defense spending doesn't help us at all. And so there are some significant problems with the underlying bill. In addition to being too big, this bill also fails to cut our nuclear arsenal. We are spending billions and billions and billions of dollars maintaining an arsenal way bigger than anybody believes that we need to, but we don't deal with that issue.

This bill continues to place restrictions on the transfer of inmates from Guantanamo, which is problematic. Again, this bill fails to face reality and make any of the tough choices in terms of overall defense spending.

Again, I will appeal to my colleagues on the Rules Committee to please make sure that we have the opportunity to debate the issue of Afghanistan on this floor. We are at war, and we very rarely discuss it in this Chamber. To those who say, well, it is up to the President to decide whether we stay or go, I will remind my colleagues that we have a role in that, too. Our indifference and our silence over the last several years means we are complicit in this war's continuing, the longest war in the history of our country.

As I said, I will offer an amendment, along with Mr. JONES of North Carolina and Mr. SMITH, the ranking member of the Armed Services Committee, to make it clear that if the President wants to continue the deployment of U.S. forces beyond 2014, which was his stated policy last year, then we ought to vote on it. We ought to vote on it. And if you believe we should stay longer, you can vote "yes." If you believe that enough is enough, then you can vote "no." But after that time, after all this time, we have an obligation in this Congress to speak up and

speak out and make sure that our constituents know what we are doing. We cannot allow this war to go on forever on autopilot. We have a responsibility here.

I have heard the arguments of my friends who want to stay. They are compelling arguments. Make them on the House floor, and have the next Congress decide whether or not we should continue the war there.

I will just close with this. When people say to me that there is no place to cut in the Pentagon's budget, I would urge them to talk to some of the men and women who serve in our Armed Forces or some of the men and women who serve in the Pentagon who, over the years, I have met with who talk freely of places where we could cut without sacrificing any of our national security, places we could cut, quite frankly, that will enhance our security, because they believe that wasteful defense spending has no place in our budget, especially during these tough fiscal times.

But I also believe when we talk about national defense it also means the quality of life in our country and whether or not people have a job, whether or not people have adequate health care, whether or not people have access to good education, and whether or not we end hunger and poverty in our country. All those things matter, as well.

So, again, I urge my colleagues to support the rule because, quite frankly, there is no reason to oppose it. And I would urge my friends on the Rules Committee to please be generous in offering and allowing Members to offer many amendments on this bill. This is an important bill not just for people on the Armed Services Committee but for all Members.

With that, Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. WOODALL. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, it would be easy to close debate just by reminding my colleagues that the gentleman from Massachusetts plans to support this rule. That is reason enough when we can find agreement in the Rules Committee on moving forward. But I hate to stop it there just because it is worth celebrating. It is absolutely worth celebrating.

The gentleman from Massachusetts is absolutely certain we are spending too much on the Department of Defense. I am absolutely certain we are spending too little. The gentleman from Massachusetts is absolutely certain that waste has no place in the Department of Defense. I, too, am absolutely certain that waste has no place in the Department of Defense.

Madam Speaker, just because this bill came out of the Armed Services Committee 61-0 does not mean that we do not have differences in this Chamber. We do. But this rule provides us an opportunity to debate those differences

and then provides an opportunity for the Members of this body to have their will done.

Whether you are talking about the National Defense Authorization Act, or whether you are talking about the Commerce-Justice-Science appropriations bill, these bills did not come down from on high dictated by a Speaker or dictated by a minority leader. These bills were both crafted by the membership of this body, and this rule allows them to be perfected by the membership of this body should it pass this afternoon.

I urge all of my colleagues to support this rule.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 1445

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote incurs objection under clause 6 of rule XX.

Record votes on postponed questions will be taken later.

JUSTICE FOR VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING ACT OF 2014

Mr. GOODLATTE. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3530) to provide justice for the victims of trafficking, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3530

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act of 2014".

SEC. 2. AVAILABILITY OF SUMS IN CRIME VICTIMS FUND.

Section 1402 of the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (42 U.S.C. 10601) is amended in subsection (d) by inserting before paragraph (2) the following:

"(1) A limitation on obligations is authorized to be provided with respect to fiscal years 2016 through 2020. Except in the case where a limitation on obligations is made by a continuing resolution, if such a limitation on obligations is less than—

"(A) \$805,000,000 in fiscal year 2016;

"(B) \$825,000,000 in fiscal year 2017;

"(C) \$845,000,000 in fiscal year 2018;

"(D) \$866,000,000 in fiscal year 2019; or

"(E) \$890,000,000 in fiscal year 2020;

then all sums deposited in the fund in prior fiscal years shall become available for obligation."

SEC. 3. VICTIM-CENTERED SEX TRAFFICKING DETERRENCE GRANT PROGRAM.

Section 203 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 14044b) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (g) as subsection (j);

(2) by striking subsections (a) through (f), and inserting the following:

“(a) GRANTS AUTHORIZED.—The Attorney General may make grants to eligible entities to develop, improve, or expand comprehensive domestic child human trafficking deterrence programs that assist law enforcement officers, prosecutors, judicial officials, and qualified victims’ services organizations in collaborating to rescue and restore the lives of victims, while investigating and prosecuting offenses involving child human trafficking.

“(b) AUTHORIZED ACTIVITIES.—Grants awarded under subsection (a) may be used for—

“(1) the establishment or enhancement of specialized training programs for law enforcement officers, first responders, health care officials, child welfare officials, juvenile justice personnel, prosecutors, and judicial personnel to—

“(A) identify victims and acts of child human trafficking;

“(B) address the unique needs of victims of child human trafficking;

“(C) facilitate the rescue of victims of child human trafficking;

“(D) investigate and prosecute acts of child human trafficking, including the soliciting, patronizing, or purchasing of commercial sex acts from children, as well as training to build cases against complex criminal networks involved in child human trafficking; and

“(E) implement and provide education on safe harbor laws enacted by States, aimed at preventing the criminalization and prosecution of victims of child human trafficking for prostitution offenses;

“(2) the establishment or enhancement of dedicated anti-child human trafficking law enforcement units and task forces to investigate child human trafficking offenses and to rescue victims, including—

“(A) funding salaries, in whole or in part, for law enforcement officers, including patrol officers, detectives, and investigators, except that the percentage of the salary of the law enforcement officer paid for by funds from a grant awarded under this section shall not be more than the percentage of the officer’s time on duty that is dedicated to working on cases involving child human trafficking;

“(B) investigation expenses for cases involving child human trafficking, including—

“(i) wire taps;

“(ii) consultants with expertise specific to cases involving child human trafficking;

“(iii) travel; and

“(iv) other technical assistance expenditures;

“(C) dedicated anti-child human trafficking prosecution units, including the funding of salaries for State and local prosecutors, including assisting in paying trial expenses for prosecution of child human trafficking offenses, except that the percentage of the total salary of a State or local prosecutor that is paid using an award under this section shall be not more than the percentage of the total number of hours worked by the prosecutor that is spent working on cases involving child human trafficking; and

“(D) the establishment of child human trafficking victim witness safety, assistance, and relocation programs that encourage cooperation with law enforcement investigations of crimes of child human trafficking by leveraging existing resources and delivering

child human trafficking victims’ services through coordination with—

“(i) child advocacy centers;

“(ii) social service agencies;

“(iii) State governmental health service agencies;

“(iv) housing agencies;

“(v) legal services agencies; and

“(vi) non-governmental organizations and shelter service providers with substantial experience in delivering services to victims of child human trafficking;

“(3) the establishment or enhancement of problem solving court programs for child human trafficking victims that include—

“(A) continuing judicial supervision of victims of child human trafficking who have been identified by a law enforcement or judicial officer as a potential victim of child human trafficking, regardless of whether the victim has been charged with a crime related to human trafficking;

“(B) the development of specialized and individualized treatment programs for identified victims of child human trafficking, including—

“(i) State-administered outpatient treatment;

“(ii) life skills training;

“(iii) housing placement;

“(iv) vocational training;

“(v) education;

“(vi) family support services; and

“(vii) job placement; and

“(C) collaborative efforts with child advocacy centers, child welfare agencies, shelters, and non-governmental organizations to provide services to victims and encourage cooperation with law enforcement; and

“(4) the establishment or enhancement of victims’ services programs for victims of child human trafficking, which offer services including—

“(A) residential care, including temporary or long-term placement, as appropriate;

“(B) 24-hour emergency social services response systems; and

“(C) counseling and case management services.

“(c) APPLICATION.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—An eligible entity shall submit an application to the Attorney General for a grant under this section in such form and manner as the Attorney General may require.

“(2) REQUIRED INFORMATION.—An application submitted under this subsection shall—

“(A) disclose—

“(i) any other grant funding from the Department of Justice or from any other Federal department or agency for purposes similar to those described in subsection (b) for which the eligible entity has applied, and which application is pending on the date of the submission of an application under this section; and

“(ii) any other such grant funding that the eligible entity has received during the 5 year period prior to the date of the submission of an application under this section;

“(B) describe the activities for which assistance under this section is sought;

“(C) include a detailed plan for the use of funds awarded under the grant; and

“(D) provide such additional information and assurances as the Attorney General determines to be necessary to ensure compliance with the requirements of this section.

“(3) PREFERENCE.—In reviewing applications submitted in accordance with paragraphs (1) and (2), the Attorney General shall give preference to grant applications if—

“(A) the application includes a plan to use awarded funds to engage in all activities described under paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (b); or

“(B) the application includes a plan by the State or unit of local government to con-

tinue funding of all activities funded by the award after the expiration of the award.

“(d) DURATION AND RENEWAL OF AWARD.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—A grant under this section shall expire 1 year after the date of award of the grant.

“(2) RENEWAL.—A grant under this section shall be renewable not more than 3 times and for a period of not greater than 1 year.

“(e) EVALUATION.—The Attorney General shall enter into a contract with an academic or non-profit organization that has experience in issues related to child human trafficking and evaluation of grant programs to conduct an annual evaluation of grants made under this section to determine the impact and effectiveness of programs funded with grants awarded under this section, and shall submit any such evaluation to the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives and the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate.

“(f) OVERSIGHT AND ACCOUNTABILITY.—An eligible entity that receives a grant under this section is subject to the requirements of section 10 of the Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act of 2014.

“(g) ADMINISTRATIVE CAP.—The cost of administering the grants authorized by this section shall not exceed 5 percent of the total amount appropriated to carry out this section.

“(h) FEDERAL SHARE.—The Federal share of the cost of a program funded by a grant awarded under this section may not exceed—

“(1) 70 percent in the first year;

“(2) 60 percent in the second year; and

“(3) 50 percent in the third year.

“(i) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

“(1) the term ‘child’ means a person under the age of 18;

“(2) the term ‘child advocacy center’ means a center created under subtitle A of the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 13001 et seq.);

“(3) the term ‘child human trafficking’ means 1 or more severe forms of trafficking in persons (as defined in section 103 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7102)) involving a victim who is a child; and

“(4) the term ‘eligible entity’ means a State or unit of local government that—

“(A) has significant criminal activity involving child human trafficking;

“(B) has demonstrated cooperation between Federal, State, local, and, where applicable, tribal law enforcement agencies, prosecutors, and social service providers in addressing child human trafficking; and

“(C) has developed a workable, multi-disciplinary plan to combat child human trafficking.”; and

(3) in subsection (j) (as so redesignated)—

(A) by striking “Secretary of Health and Human Services” and inserting “Attorney General, in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services.”; and

(B) by striking “fiscal years 2008 through 2011” and inserting “fiscal years 2015 through 2019”.

SEC. 4. AMENDMENTS TO THE VICTIMS OF CHILD ABUSE ACT OF 1990.

(a) REAUTHORIZATION OF VICTIMS OF CHILD ABUSE ACT OF 1990.—Section 214B of the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 13004) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking “fiscal years 2004 and 2005” and inserting “fiscal years 2015 through 2019”; and

(2) in subsection (b), by striking “fiscal years 2004 and 2005” and inserting “fiscal years 2015 through 2019”.

(b) DIRECT SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF CHILD PORNOGRAPHY.—The Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 13001 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 212(5) (42 U.S.C. 13001a(5)), by inserting “, including human trafficking and

the production of child pornography” before the semicolon at the end; and

(2) in section 214 (42 U.S.C. 13002)—

(A) by redesignating subsections (b), (c), and (d) as subsections (c), (d), and (e), respectively; and

(B) by inserting after subsection (a) the following:

“(b) **DIRECT SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF CHILD PORNOGRAPHY.**—The Administrator, in coordination with the Director and with the Director of the Office of Victims of Crime, may make grants to develop and implement specialized programs to identify and provide direct services to victims of child pornography.”

(c) **OVERSIGHT AND ACCOUNTABILITY.**—

(1) **LOCAL CHILDREN’S ADVOCACY CENTERS.**—Section 214 of the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 13002), as amended by this Act, is further amended by inserting at the end the following:

“(f) **OVERSIGHT AND ACCOUNTABILITY.**—

“(1) **ACCOUNTABILITY REQUIREMENT.**—A grant recipient under this section is subject to the requirements of section 10 of the Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act of 2014.

“(2) **DISCLOSURE OF ADDITIONAL SOURCES OF FEDERAL FUNDING.**—An application for a grant under this section shall disclose—

“(A) any other grant funding from the Department of Justice or from any other Federal department or agency for purposes similar to those described in subsection (a) for which the entity has applied, and which application is pending on the date of the submission of an application under this section; and

“(B) any other such grant funding that the entity has received during the 5 year period prior to the date of the submission of an application under this section.”

(2) **GRANTS FOR SPECIALIZED TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND TRAINING PROGRAMS.**—Section 214A of the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 13003) is amended by inserting at the end the following:

“(d) **OVERSIGHT AND ACCOUNTABILITY.**—

“(1) **ACCOUNTABILITY REQUIREMENT.**—A grant recipient under this section is subject to the requirements of section 10 of the Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act of 2014.

“(2) **DISCLOSURE OF ADDITIONAL SOURCES OF FEDERAL FUNDING.**—An application for a grant under this section shall disclose—

“(A) any other grant funding from the Department of Justice or from any other Federal department or agency for purposes similar to those described in subsection (a) for which the organization has applied, and which application is pending on the date of the submission of an application under this section; and

“(B) any other such grant funding that the organization has received during the 5 year period prior to the date of the submission of an application under this section.”

SEC. 5. STREAMLINING STATE AND LOCAL HUMAN TRAFFICKING INVESTIGATIONS.

Section 2516(2) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting “human trafficking, child sexual exploitation, child pornography production,” after “kidnapping.”

SEC. 6. ENHANCING HUMAN TRAFFICKING REPORTING.

Section 3702 of the Crime Control Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 5780) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2), by striking “and” at the end; and

(2) in paragraph (4)—

(A) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking “paragraph (2)” and inserting “paragraph (3)”; and

(B) in subparagraph (A), by inserting “and a photograph taken within the previous 180 days” after “dental records”;

(C) in subparagraph (B), by striking “and” at the end;

(D) by redesignating subparagraph (C) as subparagraph (D); and

(E) by inserting after subparagraph (B) the following:

“(C) notify the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children of each report received relating to a child reported missing from a foster care family home or childcare institution; and”

SEC. 7. REDUCING DEMAND FOR SEX TRAFFICKING.

Section 1591 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(1), by striking “or maintains” and inserting “maintains, patronizes, or solicits”; and

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking “or obtained” and inserting “obtained, patronized, or solicited”; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking “or obtained” and inserting “obtained, patronized, or solicited”; and

(3) in subsection (c)—

(A) by striking “or maintained” and inserting “, maintained, patronized, or solicited”; and

(B) by striking “knew that the person” and inserting “knew, or recklessly disregarded the fact, that the person”.

SEC. 8. USING EXISTING TASK FORCES TO TARGET OFFENDERS WHO EXPLOIT CHILDREN.

Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Attorney General shall ensure that all task forces and working groups within the Violent Crimes Against Children Program engage in activities, programs, or operations to increase the investigative capabilities of State and local law enforcement officers in the detection, investigation, and prosecution of persons who patronize, or solicit children for sex.

SEC. 9. HOLDING SEX TRAFFICKERS ACCOUNTABLE.

Section 2423(g) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking “a preponderance of the evidence” and inserting “clear and convincing evidence”.

SEC. 10. OVERSIGHT AND ACCOUNTABILITY.

(a) **AUDIT REQUIREMENT.**—In fiscal year 2015, and each fiscal year thereafter, the Inspector General of the Department of Justice shall conduct audits of covered grantees to prevent waste, fraud, and abuse of such funds. The Inspector General shall determine the appropriate number of covered grantees to be audited each year.

(b) **MANDATORY EXCLUSION.**—A covered grantee that is found to have an unresolved audit finding shall not be eligible for an allocation of grant funds from the covered grant program from which it received a grant award during the first 2 fiscal years beginning after the end of the 12-month period described in subsection (g)(3).

(c) **REIMBURSEMENT.**—If a covered grantee is awarded funds under the covered grant program from which it received a grant award during the 2-fiscal year period during which the covered grantee is ineligible for an allocation of grant funds as a result of subsection (b), the Attorney General shall—

(1) deposit an amount equal to the amount of the grant funds that were improperly awarded to the covered grantee into the General Fund of the Treasury; and

(2) seek to recoup the costs of the repayment to the Fund from the covered grantee that was erroneously awarded grant funds.

(d) **NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION REQUIREMENTS.**—

(1) **DEFINITION.**—For purposes of this section, the term “nonprofit”, when used with respect to an organization, means an organization that is described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and is ex-

empt from taxation under section 501(a) of such Code.

(2) **PROHIBITION.**—A nonprofit organization that holds money in offshore accounts for the purpose of avoiding paying the tax described in section 511(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, shall not be eligible to receive, directly or indirectly, any funds from a covered grant program.

(3) **DISCLOSURE.**—Each nonprofit organization that is a covered grantee shall disclose in its application for such a grant, as a condition of receipt of such a grant, the compensation of its officers, directors, and trustees. Such disclosure shall include a description of the criteria relied upon to determine such compensation.

(e) **CONFERENCE EXPENDITURES.**—

(1) **LIMITATION.**—No amounts made available under a covered grant program may be used to host or support a conference that uses more than \$20,000 in funds made available by the Department of Justice unless the Deputy Attorney General or the appropriate Assistant Attorney General, Director, or principal deputy (as designated by the Deputy Attorney General) provides prior written approval that the funds may be expended to host or support such conference, except that a conference that uses more than \$20,000 in such funds, but less than \$500 in such funds for each attendee of the conference, shall not be subject to the limitation under this paragraph.

(2) **WRITTEN APPROVAL.**—Written approval under paragraph (1) shall include a written estimate of all costs associated with the conference, including the cost of all food, beverages, audio-visual equipment, honoraria for speakers, and entertainment.

(3) **REPORT.**—The Deputy Attorney General shall submit an annual report to the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives on all conference expenditures approved under this subsection.

(f) **PROHIBITION ON LOBBYING ACTIVITY.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Amounts made available under a covered grant program may not be used by any covered grantee to—

(A) lobby any representative of the Department of Justice regarding the award of grant funding; or

(B) lobby any representative of the Federal Government or a State, local, or tribal government regarding the award of grant funding.

(2) **PENALTY.**—If the Attorney General determines that a covered grantee has violated paragraph (1), the Attorney General shall—

(A) require the covered grantee to repay the grant in full; and

(B) prohibit the covered grantee from receiving a grant under the covered grant program from which it received a grant award during at least the 5-year period beginning on the date of such violation.

(g) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section, the following definitions apply:

(1) The term “covered grant program” means the following:

(A) The grant program under section 203 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 14044b).

(B) The grant programs under section 214 and 214A of the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 13002, 13003).

(2) The term “covered grantee” means a recipient of a grant from a covered grant program.

(3) The term “unresolved audit finding” means an audit report finding in a final audit report of the Inspector General of the Department of Justice that a covered grantee has used grant funds awarded to that grantee under a covered grant program for an unauthorized expenditure or otherwise

unallowable cost that is not closed or resolved during the 12-month period beginning on the date on which the final audit report is issued.

SEC. 11. CRIME VICTIMS' RIGHTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 3771 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by adding at the end the following:

“(9) The right to be informed in a timely manner of any plea bargain or deferred prosecution agreement.

“(10) The right to be informed of the rights under this section and the services described in section 503(c) of the Victims' Rights and Restitution Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 10607(c)) and provided contact information for the Office of the Victims' Rights Ombudsman of the Department of Justice.”;

(2) in subsection (d)(3), in the fifth sentence, by inserting “, unless the litigants, with the approval of the court, have stipulated to a different time period for consideration” before the period; and

(3) in subsection (e)—

(A) by striking “this chapter, the term” and inserting the following: “this chapter:

“(1) COURT OF APPEALS.—The term ‘court of appeals’ means—

“(A) the United States court of appeals for the judicial district in which a defendant is being prosecuted; or

“(B) for a prosecution in the Superior Court of the District of Columbia, the District of Columbia Court of Appeals.

“(2) CRIME VICTIM.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The term”;

(B) by striking “In the case” and inserting the following:

“(B) MINORS AND CERTAIN OTHER VICTIMS.—In the case”;

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(3) DISTRICT COURT; COURT.—The terms ‘district court’ and ‘court’ include the Superior Court of the District of Columbia.”.

(b) APPELLATE REVIEW OF PETITIONS RELATING TO CRIME VICTIMS' RIGHTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 3771(d)(3) of title 18, United States Code, as amended by subsection (a)(2) of this section, is amended by inserting after the fifth sentence the following: “In deciding such application, the court of appeals shall apply ordinary standards of appellate review.”.

(2) APPLICATION.—The amendment made by paragraph (1) shall apply with respect to any petition for a writ of mandamus filed under section 3771(d)(3) of title 18, United States Code, that is pending on the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 12. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) child human trafficking (as such term is defined in section 203(i) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 14044b), as added by this Act) has no place in a civilized society, and that persons who commit crimes relating to child human trafficking should be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law;

(2) the United States, as a leader in monitoring and combating human trafficking throughout the world, must hold all nations to the same standards to which we hold our Nation;

(3) those who obtain, solicit, or patronize a victim of trafficking for the purpose of engaging in a commercial sex act with that person, are committing a human trafficking offense under Federal law; and

(4) the demand for commercial sex is a primary cause of the human rights violation of human trafficking, and the elimination of that human rights violation requires the elimination of that demand.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from

Virginia (Mr. GOODLATTE) and the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODLATTE).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GOODLATTE. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on H.R. 3530, currently under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. GOODLATTE. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

We are here on the floor today to talk about minor sex trafficking or, to put it more accurately, the rape of children, by adults, for profit. More importantly, though, we are here today for the victims—the survivors—of this terrible crime.

These include Ms. “T” Ortiz Walker Pettigrew, who testified so bravely before the Crime Subcommittee about her experiences under the control of a violent pimp after being failed by the foster care system; and Ms. Elizabeth Corey, who recently graduated from Virginia Commonwealth University, despite having been sexually being prostituted by her family starting as young as 8 years old; and the dozens of other victims of this heinous crime who have been identified in just Virginia alone in recent years, as well as the many other victims and survivors that exist in all of our States.

The sale of children for sex sounds like something that could only happen in faraway places, but sadly, it is happening right here in the United States every single day. According to the FBI, sex trafficking is the fastest-growing business of organized crime and the third largest criminal enterprise in the world.

Criminal organizations, including some of the most violent criminal street gangs like MS-13, have realized that selling children is oftentimes more profitable than selling drugs. This is because drugs can only be sold once, but minor children can be—and are—prostituted multiple times a day.

Sadly, the demand for commercial sex with children appears to be growing. Traditionally called johns, those who purchase sex with minors are the ones driving this illicit market. There is no single profile of a buyer of commercial sex with a minor.

Some may engage with sex with minors unknowingly, but many either seek out young children or decide to turn a blind eye to it.

One young victim, Tami, tried to escape her pimp by telling every man who purchased her that she was only 15 and needed to be taken to the police, but none of them did. It is time to send a clear message that this must stop.

The bill under consideration today, the Justice for Victims of Trafficking

Act, is an important first step to make sure that the traffickers and purchasers who stole Tami's childhood are brought to justice.

This legislation provides additional resources to law enforcement and service providers through a victim-centered grant program; helps to facilitate investigations by providing that minor sex trafficking and other similar crimes are predicate offenses for State wiretap applications; addresses the demand side of this crime by clarifying that it is a Federal crime to solicit or patronize child prostitutes or adult victims forced into prostitution; reauthorizes the funding stream for child advocacy centers, which are often the first line of service providers for the victims of this and other crimes; and strengthens the existing Federal criminal laws against trafficking through a number of clarifying amendments.

H.R. 3530 was introduced by Judiciary Committee member and former judge TED POE, who is a passionate voice for these young victims and others in need. I strongly commend him for his leadership on this issue.

I also commend Mr. FRANKS for his amendment to this bill, which helps to strengthen the rights of victims in the criminal justice process, including the victims of sex trafficking.

The bill was reported by the Judiciary Committee by voice vote and enjoys over 100 bipartisan cosponsors. I urge my colleagues to stand with me today to say our children are not for sale and to support this important bill.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, we come together today at the end of Sexual Assault Awareness Month to address sexual assault in its most harrowing context, the rape of a child.

After our recent hearing on domestic minor sex trafficking, H.R. 3530, the Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act, is an important step in combating the crisis of child sex trafficking in our country and helping survivors begin their lives anew.

Victims of child sex trafficking have suffered the worst trauma imaginable. As a result, they require comprehensive and tailored services to assist their recovery, but funding for the comprehensive care that survivors need is lacking. For example, only 20 beds exist for more than 2,200 children trafficked annually in New York City.

This bill is a step in the right direction, providing \$5 million in grants for the comprehensive services that victims of trafficking need and correcting an administrative barrier that keeps domestic victims of trafficking from the services given to foreign victims.

While the rescue of trafficking victims is necessary, so is the prosecution of child rapists and traffickers. Federal courts have interpreted the existing statute to cover the acts of patronizing and soliciting.

Therefore, the addition of these terms under this bill is a mere clarification. Individuals who patronize and solicit already have been held criminally liable under the language of the existing law—specifically under the provision criminalizing those who obtain those services in the original section 1591.

The Justice for Victims Trafficking Act ensures that law enforcement receives funds necessary to train, investigate, and prosecute more cases, which will send the message that the rape of a child is a crime that can be punished by local, State, and Federal officials.

Child rapists will find refuge in no jurisdiction. This bill will aid in the coordination of investigations among Federal, State, and local law enforcement and enhance reporting data for missing children.

Human trafficking is the second fastest-growing criminal industry in the world, generating over \$32 billion annually, and H.R. 3530 is the most comprehensive piece of legislation to deal with this issue in years.

I want to commend our colleague, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. POE) for introducing the legislation and want to commend him and our full committee for working together across the aisle to reach compromise on the spending and foreign impacts of this legislation to streamline its passage.

Accordingly, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 3530.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GOODLATTE. Madam Speaker, it is now my pleasure to yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. POE), the chief sponsor of this legislation and a member of the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. POE of Texas. Madam Speaker, I thank the chairman of the Judiciary Committee for yielding me this time and also for his support and work on this legislation, and I thank the ranking member as well.

Also, I want to thank my friend across the aisle, CAROLYN MALONEY from New York, for being the chief cosponsor of this legislation on the Democrat side.

Madam Speaker, Cheryl Briggs is one of many American children that got caught in the slave trade. When she was 12 years of age, she ran away from home because she was being assaulted by her father.

Not long after that, she was picked up as a hitchhiker by a trucker, and then soon after that, she was put in the slave trade where she was forced to have sex with men several times a day.

She also was forced to work at a strip club during the daytime, sold at night, and also was forced to do that work in the daytime. She was able to escape that trafficker because a patron at one of the clubs figured out she was a mere child and called the police.

Sex trafficking of minor children happens all over the world. It happens in America.

Recently, I was in South America. I went to a shelter in Peru, and I met several girls. One of them was named Lilly. At 10 years of age—she was 10—she was sold by her mother for a cell phone to a sex trafficker. Lilly gave me this bracelet when I was there, and she asked me to remember her and the other girls that were at the rescue shelter.

Madam Speaker, as the chairman and the ranking member pointed out, in the United States, there is not much help for minor sex traffic victims. There are approximately 300 beds—or less—in the whole country for children victims of sex trafficking. Compare that to animal shelters. We have over 3,000 animal shelters.

America needs to do better, and this bill will help America do better, so we can proclaim not only to the traffickers and the buyers of sex slaves that the victims of crime, the children, just aren't for sale.

They are not for sale here in America or anywhere because they are children. Children—the greatest resource any nation has are our children; no matter whether they are runaways, throwaways, or stowaways, they are not for sale.

This legislation enforces the law against the trafficker, the slave trader that buys and sells these children. It makes sure that they go to the penitentiary, and the law is very clear.

On the other end, it treats these victims of crime as victims of crime. They are not criminals. They are not child prostitutes. There is no such thing as a child prostitute. Children cannot consent to sex. They are rape victims.

Society and the law are going to start treating them that way, rescuing them and giving resources to children assessment centers, to the police to recognize these children that have been captured and stolen—their youth stolen and they are in the slave trade.

Most importantly, this bill goes after the demand, those people in this country who buy these children for sex. The days of boys being boys are going to be over in this country because those people in the middle—they are not johns; they are child rapists.

They are going to be held accountable for their actions against these girls. The law is clear. It is clear that the law will prosecute those individuals. They will go to the same penitentiaries as the traffickers for stealing the soul of the youth of America's greatest resource, our children.

I am glad to see that this bill has so much bipartisan support that it came out of the Judiciary Committee unanimously. It is one of several bills that are coming to the House floor today to proclaim to the country and to victims of crime and to criminals that the days of the slave trade are going to end in the United States.

And that's just the way it is.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CARO-

LYN B. MALONEY), the lead cosponsor on the legislation who has introduced many bills on this issue and who has really been a fighter for those who have been trafficked.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding and for his extraordinary work on this issue and so many others. I rise in very strong support of Congressman POE's work and his bill.

Human trafficking comes in many different forms, and all of them are awful. The most recent twist comes from the tragedy in Nigeria. Young girls kidnapped and terrorized were sold like objects into a lifetime of forcible rape. They say they are selling them into marriage. Nothing could be further from the truth. They are being sold into human bondage and into rape.

There is no crime on Earth more appalling, no offense as terrible, no act of depravity as harmful to the community of a nation and certainly to the individuals affected.

I want to express my gratitude to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. POE) for his outstanding work on this issue. He has been an incredible partner.

His groundbreaking work on sex trafficking is informed by his experience as a judge and as a prosecutor where he witnessed firsthand the tragic toll of human trafficking, coming face to face with both the victims and the perpetrators of this terrible crime and knowing from his experience what it is we need to do to help law enforcement get convictions.

□ 1500

He has been unwavering in his efforts to pass the Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act, and I applaud his efforts.

Trafficking is one of the most profitable forms of organized crime, preceded only by the selling of drugs and the selling of illegal weapons. Unlike drugs and weapons which can only be sold once, the human body can be sold again and again and again until they die.

The bill before us today is crucial to helping the survivors of human trafficking, like Shandra Woworuntu, who put their lives back together here. She is supposed to be here in the Chamber with us today. She was with us in meetings earlier today. I want to thank her for her courage in coming forward.

The Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act will help ensure that other survivors do not find themselves in similar circumstances like Shandra. She was educated, a former manager in a bank. She came to the United States to become a manager at a hotel. She was immediately swiped, her passport taken, and thrown into a dungeon of trafficking, where she lived until she escaped.

When she escaped, there was no resources to help her. This bill will change this, with grants to States and localities to help them and to put the focus back on the demand side, to cut

down on the demand for trafficking and the selling of our children. No child should be for sale in America, and this bill will help give law enforcement the tools to win convictions.

My time is up. I thank my colleagues on both sides of the aisle, and I urge unanimous support for this important bill.

Mr. GOODLATTE. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MARINO), a member of the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. MARINO. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of this bill.

I was U.S. attorney for the middle district of Pennsylvania for several years. My staff and I prosecuted a prostitution ring. There were several defendants, all were convicted. Convictions were affirmed on appeal.

The victims were women and girls from their twenties down to their teens to their low teens. They were kidnapped, tortured, mentally and physically abused, and raped multiple times. Wiretaps revealed that the defendants, the pimps, were on the telephone complaining that their hands hurt so much from beating the girls into doing what the girls did not want to do.

The sentences of the defendants were lengthy. In fact, one of the ringleaders who went by the name of William Sleazy T. Williams—the name is appropriate—received 45 years in prison.

This legislation must be passed.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE), a member of the Judiciary Committee, a former judge and hard worker on this issue.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I thank my friend and colleague of the Judiciary Committee for managing this bill, and I acknowledge the ranking member, Mr. CONYERS, and our chairman, Mr. GOODLATTE, for the expeditious way in which we have moved forward on some very crucial bills.

I also thank both of my friends, my colleague, a former judge, TED POE from Texas and, as well, my colleague CAROLYN MALONEY from New York for their astute collaborative work which is so very important for really what we are trying to do here today.

Let me lay the groundwork for all that has been done, and that is that we want to stamp out human slavery that has been an epidemic and a plague and a cancer on this country and certainly around the world.

I am glad my friend mentioned the tragedy in Nigeria. Being in meetings on this issue today, it is obviously an epidemic and one that emphasizes a very special point, and that is young girls underage cannot consent to marriage, they cannot consent to be kidnapped or to be associated with someone that is going to do them harm on the basis that they are married. They are enslaved. They are being trafficked. They are being threatened unto their lives. Therefore, it is crucial for

us to acknowledge what it is. Boko Haram is clearly a dastardly example of the tragic thugs that participate in human trafficking. They may be that group in Nigeria, but certainly we know that there are those here.

On the day that we had a Homeland Security field hearing on human trafficking, the day before there was a massive finding of individuals who had been trafficked. Certainly it was a question of whether they had been trafficked or whether they were smuggled, but sometimes, our law enforcement says, it meshes together.

It says that one study estimates that over 290,000 American youth are at risk of becoming a victim of sex trafficking. The National Center for Missing and Exploited Children estimates that one of every seven endangered runaways reported to the center is likely a victim of minor sex trafficking.

I am glad the Judiciary Committee and the Homeland Security Committee are working together and, under this legislation initiated by Mr. POE, who does bring his experience as a man who has seen these victims come and cry out for help, that there are certain elements of this bill that are so very important, and that is the availability of sums in the Crime Victims Fund.

The testimony we heard in the Homeland Security field hearing in Houston indicated that victims go unnoticed sometimes in terms of getting help. I am glad to be able to have grants awarded to the establishment of the enhancement of specialized training programs for law enforcement officers, first responders, and health care officials to identify victims and the acts of child human trafficking.

I thank Mr. POE for looking forward to working with me for some additional training regarding visas. I am also grateful that we have a place of refuge for these individuals so that they are not the criminal, but they are in fact the victim.

We are going a long way to embrace these victims, to get their lives standing up, and to get those dastardly persons that would sex traffic, human traffic, child traffic, and, in essence, hold them in slavery. This is a very important step going forward.

I look forward to this body discussing our efforts going forward and more such bills coming to embrace those who need our help and to save lives. It is now long overdue, and I am very grateful the Judiciary Committee has taken this step forward. Congratulations to the sponsors of this bill. I am delighted to be a cosponsor.

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 3530, The Justice For Victims of Human Trafficking Act of 2014.

Let me offer my appreciation and thanks to my colleague from Texas, Judge POE, for his work on this legislation and decades long commitment and advocacy on behalf of victims of crime, especially child victims, who are the most vulnerable and innocent victims.

Both Judge POE and I along with our colleagues on the House Homeland Security

Committee held a field hearing in Houston on “Combating Human Trafficking in Our Major Cities.” It was a fitting venue because, regrettably, Houston is the human trafficking capital of the United States.

Trafficking in humans, and especially domestic child trafficking, has no place in a civilized society. Those who engage in this illicit trade should be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law.

That is why I was pleased that my Judiciary Committee colleagues adopted my amendment during the markup of this important legislation last month.

My amendment stated what should seem obvious in a modern, open society which in many ways is benevolent:

It is the “Sense of Congress that child human trafficking has no place in a civilized society, and that persons who commit crimes relating to child human trafficking should be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law.”

That means we need to ensure that state and local law enforcement agencies have the tools, resources, and training necessary to identify, apprehend, and prosecute criminals who ruthlessly traffic in children and young persons.

And one of the most effective resources in bringing criminals to justice is the cooperation and assistance of their victims.

Perpetrators of crime know that they are more likely to evade detection and punishment when their victims refuse to assist or cooperate with law enforcement. That is why they make it a point to instill fear in their victims—for their own safety or that of family and loved ones.

My second amendment offered during the Judiciary Committee Markup would have strengthened the bill’s enforcement regime but was withdrawn in an effort to further refine it. The amendment complements the bill by providing another tool in law enforcement’s arsenal to tip the balance in favor of victims so that they can utilize certain T and U visas.

In 2000, Congress passed the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act (VTVPA), which created the T-Visa, and reserved it for those who are or have been victims of human trafficking.

The Nonimmigrant Status (“T-Visa”) protects victims of human trafficking and helps law enforcement by allowing victims to remain in the United States to assist in the investigation or prosecution of human traffickers.

These non-immigrant visas were established by Congress to provide temporary legal status to victims of trafficking and enumerated crimes who assist with the investigations or prosecutions of the criminal activity in order to combat human trafficking.

The Jackson Lee Amendment simply provided that:

[T]he U.S. Attorney General shall provide training for State and local law enforcement agencies on the immigration law that may be useful for the investigation and prosecution of crimes related to trafficking in persons, including education on the availability of certain nonimmigrant visas for victims of trafficking who cooperate in the investigation or prosecution of the crime of which the individual was a victim.

The Jackson Lee amendment would have strengthened the ability of state and local law enforcement to identify, apprehend, and prosecute domestic child traffickers by requiring the Attorney General to make available the

training and education that will empower them to gain the cooperation and active assistance of victims of human trafficking who would otherwise refuse to cooperate out of fear of reprisal.

Unfortunately, many victims of crime and victims of human trafficking are unaware of the existence and availability of this temporary relief. And that is in part because many local and state law enforcement officers are not aware.

The Jackson Lee Amendment was intended to help fill this information gap by providing the informational resources to local law enforcement who will be able in turn to share that information with the victims.

It is important that state and local law enforcement officials receive continuous education and training that they may correctly apply the law and perform one of their most important duties—apprehending criminals. I am pleased that a number of my colleagues pledged their support of this important part of the law.

At that field hearing, me and my Texas colleagues—Judge POE, Congressman FARENTHOLD, Chairman MCCAUL—heard testimony from federal law officials about how just the day before, on March 19, they had discovered and rescued 115 people from a packed, rancid stash house on Alameda School Road in south Harris County.

Ninety-nine were men, 16 were women, one of whom was pregnant and 19 were juveniles.

All of them had been kidnapped or smuggled into the United States.

Who knows what those women and children may have faced had they not been rescued and the perpetrators caught?

By helping them, we will catch more human trafficking criminals. And we help rescue and save children from becoming victims.

I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation and I look forward to working with them on this critical problem.

Mr. GOODLATTE. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Missouri (Mrs. WAGNER), who has been a real leader in combating sex trafficking and has legislation of her own which we will consider later this afternoon.

Mrs. WAGNER. Mr. Chairman and Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 3530, the Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act.

H.R. 3530 is a comprehensive, multipronged approach to address the problem of human trafficking in the United States. The sponsor of this legislation, Congressman TED POE, is a friend, colleague, and kindred spirit to me on the issue of human trafficking. As a former judge, Congressman POE has drawn from his experience on the bench to craft a bill that would provide support and aid to victims of trafficking, as well as training for law enforcement and other first responders.

Madam Speaker, H.R. 3530 is one of the most comprehensive and inclusive human trafficking bills proposed to date. H.R. 3530 provides grants to help State and local governments offer services to victims in order to give the survivors of human trafficking the sanctuary and counseling they so desperately need after suffering through and surviving this brutal crime.

Perhaps most importantly, H.R. 3530 addresses the demand side of human trafficking by clarifying that buyers should be prosecuted along with pimps. Madam Speaker, for too long those who patronize child prostitutes have been overlooked. H.R. 3530 encourages law enforcement to target and punish persons who purchase illicit sexual activities from trafficking victims not as petty criminals but as serious offenders, the serious offenders that they are.

For these reasons and others, Madam Speaker, I support H.R. 3530, the Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. BASS), who has been working to help these victims, particularly those in foster care.

Ms. BASS. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of the Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act. I am a proud cosponsor of this bill because I know it will play a vital role in our fight against child trafficking.

First, I would like to commend Judge POE for offering the bill and for his ongoing commitment to end child trafficking and fighting for victim rights. I would also like to commend Chairman GOODLATTE, the ranking member, and Representative MALONEY for their long work on this issue; and in the case of Representative MALONEY, she has worked on this issue for many, many years.

Unfortunately, hundreds of thousands of American children are trafficked each year. Our kids are robbed of their innocence and coerced into a life on the streets where they are repeatedly abused.

The Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act will provide much-needed grants to help provide necessary services to prevent exploitation and rebuild the lives of trafficking survivors. Specifically, the grants will be used to establish a variety of new programs, such as education, housing, job training, and placement for survivors; victims services programs, such as a 24-hour emergency social service response system and counseling; and specialized training programs for law enforcement officers, first responders, health care officials, and child welfare officials. Innovative and specialized courts with wraparound services like the STAR Court in Los Angeles County, which specifically focuses on girls and boys who are trafficked, will also be eligible for the grant funding.

By reinvigorating the Crime Victims Fund, this bill also helps survivors recover from their trauma and develop normal, productive lives.

Furthermore, the bill tackles demand by holding the buyers accountable for their actions. No longer will the perpetrators get away without a serious punishment to fit their crime. I personally refuse to call them “johns,” a term which provides cover. Instead, they are child abusers who are committing rape. This bill will help to ensure

their charges reflect the horrific nature of child trafficking.

Lastly, this bill will help protect our foster kids. It requires States to notify the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. I yield the gentlewoman an additional 30 seconds.

Ms. BASS. It requires States to notify the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children about kids missing from foster care. This is important because foster children disappear into the shadows and no one tries to find them. Once these kids fall off the radar, they often become trafficking victims. Making sure that we are looking out for these kids is critical to protecting them from trafficking. We have to be vigilant, and we have to give these kids the care and attention they deserve.

Madam Speaker, I am a proud cosponsor of the Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

Mr. GOODLATTE. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HULTGREN).

Mr. HULTGREN. Madam Speaker, I want to thank Chairman GOODLATTE, and I also want to thank Judge POE for your important work and so many others for coming together here.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of the Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act, H.R. 3530, and commend my colleague, Representative TED POE, for introducing this critical legislation.

I am a proud cosponsor of the Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act because it represents an all-encompassing approach to combating the scourge of human trafficking. It amends the Federal criminal code to impose penalties for crimes involving trafficking and preemptively provides for deterrence by reallocating existing grants for victim support. It affords additional enforcement and prosecution mechanisms for authorities fighting against traffickers.

Nearly 150 years ago, Congress ratified the 13th Amendment, setting in stone these timeless words:

Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Today, human trafficking is modern-day slavery. It is a global crisis that victimizes an estimated over 20 million children and women worldwide. Yet “global” doesn’t just mean overseas. Human trafficking remains prevalent here in the United States in our cities and our communities. Our country is the second highest destination for women trafficked worldwide. An estimated 100,000 children are trafficked here every year.

In my home State of Illinois, the National Human Trafficking Resource Center estimates that 25,000 women and girls are exploited by sex trafficking every single year. This number continues to grow.

As a member of the Congressional Human Trafficking Task Force, we are working to coordinate the efforts of the congressional leadership and international antitrafficking groups to punish perpetrators, rescue and bring hope to victims, and assist nations in their fight against the global epidemic of trafficking in human beings.

□ 1515

Human trafficking targets the most vulnerable in society. The Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act reflects a comprehensive effort to strengthen opposition against culprits and offer hope to victims.

I support this bill and urge its passage.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. NOLAN).

Mr. NOLAN. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of the Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act as a proud original cosponsor of the legislation.

I want to join the chorus of people here in their praise for Judge POE and for Congresswoman MALONEY for the tremendous work that they have done over a number of years bringing this important legislation forward; and, of course, to Congressman GOODLATTE and Congressman SCOTT likewise for bringing this forward.

It is too troubling to know that there are 300,000-some children that are being sold into sex trafficking in this country, and that there are only some 300 beds for them when attempts are made to rescue, as Judge POE just pointed out. These children aren't in some foreign country. They are right here in our own backyards. These are our own children. We can do so much better.

While our national law enforcement officials are fighting this terrible scourge, there are many organizations like Men Against Trafficking in Duluth, Minnesota, in my own congressional district, who are out there providing safe harbor services for girls and boys that are rescued from this terrible scourge.

This legislation represents the fact that Congress recognizes that we can be of assistance in fighting this terrible scourge. We do so with this act—again, of which I am a proud cosponsor. But I am so proud of what Judge POE and CAROLYN MALONEY have done on this.

What the bill does, it says that these children are the victims, they are not the criminal, as they have so often been treated in our society. They are the victims of child abuse, they are the victims of rape and violence and unmentionable crimes and terrible, terrible things. They are entitled to the protection, the medical services, the counseling, all that we can provide.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I yield an additional minute to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. NOLAN. This bill establishes a Trafficking Victims' Fund, at no cost

to the taxpayer, put on the backs of the real criminals in this: the johns, the rapists, the murderers.

Mr. Speaker and my colleagues, I strongly urge passage of this bill.

Mr. GOODLATTE. Madam Speaker, it is now my pleasure to yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Indiana, Congresswoman WALORSKI.

Mrs. WALORSKI. Madam Speaker, I rise today and speak on the importance of combating human trafficking. I am grateful that the House is bringing forth five antitrafficking bills to the floor today.

Human trafficking, which includes labor and sex trafficking, is the second-largest and fastest-growing criminal industry in the world. Trafficking may seem like an international problem, but there are 300,000 children at risk of sex trafficking here in the U.S.

The State of Indiana has formed a cutting edge, antitrafficking task force that involves both public and private groups. This task force, called IPATH, has investigated more than 200 cases in Indiana, and continues to rescue children and adults from involuntary servitude in commercial sex trafficking. Great work is being done in the Hoosier State, but antitrafficking advocates agree that much more is needed.

That is why I am proud to cosponsor the Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act and proud to support the bills being voted on today.

This bill will provide law enforcement with necessary tools to address the problem of trafficking by helping tackle the demand issue itself and improve services for survivors. It also protects foster children by requiring that the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children be notified when children are missing from foster homes or child care institutions.

Madam Speaker, protecting people trapped in trafficking situations is not a partisan or a political issue. It is not an issue that only happens overseas. It happens on American soil, and it happens every day all across this country.

We must work together to fight this issue, to be the voice for those who are literally trapped, and to bring an end to this terrible crime.

I urge my colleagues to support the antitrafficking bills on the floor today.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GOODLATTE. Madam Speaker, it is now my pleasure to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. PITTENGER).

Mr. PITTENGER. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of the Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act, and much other legislation that we will consider today.

I also rise in support of Antonia, Maria, and Rosa, three wonderful women from Charlotte who fell victim to human trafficking.

Maria was trapped when she answered an ad for aspiring actresses.

Rosa was snatched from a local gas station while waiting for a ride. Antonia dreamed of owning a bakery before falling victim to human trafficking.

These women aren't statistics. They are individuals whom I know from Charlotte, ordinary women—someone's daughter, someone's granddaughter. Yet at a very young age they were forced into modern day slavery.

According to the Department of Homeland Security, trafficking is a \$32 billion a year industry, and the average age for a girl entering the commercial sex trade is just 12 to 14 years old.

Madam Speaker, this is one of the most heinous of crimes. As Members of Congress, we have a constitutional and moral obligation to protect the most vulnerable in our society from this horrific exploitation. Increased awareness and education is a critical first step in breaking the cycle of exploitation here in the United States and around the world.

Today, we have the opportunity to take legislative action, voting on five bills which will help people like Antonia, Maria, and Rosa. Today, we can vote to enhance the victim assistance programs, give law enforcement better tools to catch the scum whom we call traffickers and facilitators, and fix some of the loopholes exploited by traffickers.

Thank you to Mr. GOODLATTE, to Judge POE, to Mrs. MALONEY, to SUSAN BROOKS, and to many others who are involved in this very important effort. Thank you to the majority leader for his involvement, to all members of the trafficking task force, and thank you to each Member who will support this very important cause.

Thank you to Antonia Childs of Charlotte, who has dedicated her life to helping other women escape modern day slavery. Maria and Rosa wouldn't be on the road to recovery without you.

I urge my colleagues today to support the antitrafficking legislation before us today.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GOODLATTE. Madam Speaker, we have no further speakers, except for myself. We are prepared to close.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I urge Members to support H.R. 3530, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GOODLATTE. Madam Speaker, this is a great bipartisan bill dealing with a serious tragedy in this country.

I urge my colleagues to join together and support this very, very strongly, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of this important legislation and want to thank my Judiciary Committee colleague, Mr. POE, for all his work on this bill and this issue.

As a cosponsor of the Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act, I join the ever-growing number of Americans who are

standing up to the abhorrent practice of human trafficking.

Worldwide awareness concerning the trade in persons has increased significantly in recent years, but awareness isn't enough.

With an estimated 27 million persons in slavery around the world and hundreds of thousands within our own nation, now is the time for action.

This legislation will help combat human trafficking by—boosting support and protection for domestic human trafficking victims, increasing and streamlining law enforcement resources, enhancing victims' services, and strengthening our laws to ensure that both buyers and sellers engaged in sex trafficking are held accountable for their crimes.

I hope this body will join the anti-trafficking movement by adopting this legislation with strong bipartisan support.

By doing so, we join those who have already taken action against modern-day slavery—folks like my constituent, Vicki Moore.

Ten years ago, Vicki was alarmed to read about the commercial sex trade in India.

But she wasn't just alarmed. She decided to do something about it.

Vicki founded a non-profit called Rahab's Rope.

Her organization gives hope and opportunity to women and girls who are at risk or have been forced into the commercial sex trade in India.

Women helped by Rahab's Rope in India have the opportunity to produce items that are then sold at the organization's store in Gainesville.

Proceeds from those sales go to help even more women and girls in India.

The Rahab's Rope store also serves the important function of raising awareness of the sex trade in India and worldwide.

In addition to its work overseas, Rahab's Rope works with local organizations in Georgia to help women break out of the cycle of poverty through education, skills and training, job coaching, and more.

As a long time supporter of Rahab's Rope, I commend Vicki and others who have been on the front lines of this battle.

And hope this body will do everything in its power to support their vital work of combating human trafficking.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODLATTE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3530, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. GOODLATTE. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further pro-

ceedings on this motion will be postponed.

STOP EXPLOITATION THROUGH TRAFFICKING ACT OF 2014

Mr. GOODLATTE. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3610) to stop exploitation through trafficking, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3610

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Stop Exploitation Through Trafficking Act of 2014".

SEC. 2. SAFE HARBOR INCENTIVES.

Part Q of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3796dd et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 1701(c), by striking "where feasible" and all that follows, and inserting the following: "where feasible, to an application—

"(1) for hiring and rehiring additional career law enforcement officers that involves a non-Federal contribution exceeding the 25 percent minimum under subsection (g); or

"(2) from an applicant in a State that has in effect a law that—

"(A) treats a minor who has engaged in, or has attempted to engage in, a commercial sex act as a victim of a severe form of trafficking in persons;

"(B) discourages the charging or prosecution of an individual described in subparagraph (A) for a prostitution or sex trafficking offense, based on the conduct described in subparagraph (A); or

"(C) encourages the diversion of an individual described in subparagraph (A) to appropriate service providers, including child welfare services, victim treatment programs, child advocacy centers, rape crisis centers, or other social services."; and

(2) in section 1709, by inserting at the end the following:

"(5) 'commercial sex act' has the meaning given the term in section 103 of the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7102).

"(6) 'minor' means an individual who has not attained the age of 18 years.

"(7) 'severe form of trafficking in persons' has the meaning given the term in section 103 of the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7102)."

SEC. 3. REPORT ON RESTITUTION PAID IN CONNECTION WITH CERTAIN TRAFFICKING OFFENSES.

Section 105(d)(7)(Q) of the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7103(d)(7)(Q)) is amended—

(1) by inserting after "1590," the following: "1591,";

(2) by striking "and 1594" and inserting "1594, 2251, 2251A, 2421, 2422, and 2423";

(3) in clause (iv), by striking "and" at the end;

(4) in clause (v), by striking "and" at the end; and

(5) by inserting after clause (v) the following:

"(vi) the number of individuals required by a court order to pay restitution in connection with a violation of each offense under title 18, United States Code, the amount of restitution required to be paid under each such order, and the amount of restitution actually paid pursuant to each such order; and

"(vii) the age, gender, race, country of origin, country of citizenship, and description of the role in the offense of individuals convicted under each offense; and"

SEC. 4. NATIONAL HUMAN TRAFFICKING HOTLINE.

Section 107(b)(2) of the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7105(b)(2)) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subparagraphs (B) and (C) as subparagraphs (C) and (D), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after subparagraph (A) the following:

"(B) NATIONAL HUMAN TRAFFICKING HOTLINE.—Beginning in fiscal year 2017 and each fiscal year thereafter, of amounts made available for grants under this paragraph, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall make grants for a national communication system to assist victims of severe forms of trafficking in persons in communicating with service providers. The Secretary shall give priority to grant applicants that have experience in providing telephone services to victims of severe forms of trafficking in persons."

SEC. 5. JOB CORPS ELIGIBILITY.

Section 144(3) of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2884(3)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(F) A victim of a severe form of trafficking in persons (as defined in section 103 of the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7102)). Notwithstanding paragraph (2), an individual described in this subparagraph shall not be required to demonstrate eligibility under such paragraph."

SEC. 6. CLARIFICATION OF AUTHORITY OF THE UNITED STATES MARSHALS SERVICE.

Section 566(e)(1) of title 28, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (B), by striking "and" at the end;

(2) in subparagraph (C), by striking the period at the end and inserting "; and"; and

(3) by inserting after subparagraph (C), the following:

"(D) assist State, local, and other Federal law enforcement agencies, upon the request of such an agency, in locating and recovering missing children."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODLATTE) and the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODLATTE).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GOODLATTE. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on H.R. 3610, currently under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. GOODLATTE. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

There is no more vulnerable segment of this country's population than its children. For far too long, jurisdictions across the country have failed to adequately protect and support minor victims of commercial sex trafficking by treating them as the criminals. This must stop.

Unfortunately, according to FBI statistics, the commercial sex trade is the fastest-growing activity of organized criminal groups. The number of children facing sexual exploitation, rape,